Down the Road

Regional Haze: **EPA recently finalized a rule to improve visibility in the Class I Wilderness Areas of the United States. There are two Class I areas in Missouri: Hercules Glade Wilderness Area in Taney County and Mingo Wilderness Area in Stoddard and Wayne counties.**

The pollutants that obscure visibility are called "haze." Some pollutants that contribute to haze, mostly fine particles, are directly emitted to the atmosphere by a variety of sources including electric power generation, industry, mobile sources, agricultural burning and forestry burning. In Missouri, sulfate, a byproduct of fossil fuel combustion, is likely to be a dominant source of visibility impairment.

Improvements in visibility are expected to occur with the goal of reducing haze in the Class I areas to natural background conditions in 60 years. The photograph on this page reflects the air quality differences at Hercules Glade on good and poor air quality days.

Developing a plan to identify and control sources that contribute to regional haze will be one of the major activities of the Air Program over the next few years. Since these pollutants can be transported great distances by the atmosphere, Missouri has joined the Central States Regional Air Planning Association (CENRAP). CENRAP is an organization of states, tribes, federal agencies and other interested parties that is studying haze and visibility issues and working together to develop strategies to address them. The organization includes the states and tribal areas of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Hercules Glade Wilderness Area
Photographs provided by David A. Castillon, Ph.D., Geomorphologist.

2001 Rules Update

In 2001, the Missouri Air Conservation Commission adopted 10 rule actions. A complete list of rules is available at mosl.sos.state.mo.us/csr/csr.htm. The following is a list of the rules adopted in 2001:

10 CSR 10-2.215 Control of Emissions from Solvent Cleanup Operations

This new rule adopted regulatory language to reduce solvent emissions from solvent cleaning operations in the Kansas City metropolitan area. This rule allows the greater Kansas City area to comply with the volatile organic compound emission requirements in the **State Implementation Plan**.

10 CSR 10-2.330 Control of Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure

This rule amendment incorporated regulatory language to further reduce evaporative emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from the use of gasoline in the Kansas City **Ozone** maintenance area. This rule amendment assists Kansas City in complying with the VOC reduction requirements in the **State Implementation Plan**.

10 CSR 10-6.040 Reference Methods

This rule amendment updated test methods used to determine concentrations of hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid and sulfur.

10 CSR 10-6.200 Hospital, Medical, Infectious Waste Incinerators

This rule amendment revised definitions of co-fired combustor and medical/infectious waste to be consistent with federal definitions.

10 CSR 10-2.260 Control of Petroleum Liquid Storage, Loading and Transfer

This rule amendment requires delivery vessels to meet testing requirements using the federal standard specified in CFR Part 63.425(e) instead of state-specific testing requirements. The federal requirements are very similar to the state requirements and do not impose an additional regulatory burden on the affected industry. This action makes the Kansas City tank truck tightness test requirements consistent with those in St. Louis. In addition, this rule amendment requires California Air Resources Board certified pressure/vacuum valves to be installed on gasoline storage tanks larger than 2,000 gallons as part of the Kansas City **Ozone** Maintenance Plan.

10 CSR 10-6.400 Restriction of Emission of Particulate Matter from Industrial Processes

This rule amendment revised regulatory language to address comments received when the original four area specific rules were rescinded as a result of being consolidated into this new rule.

10 CSR 10-2.210 Control of Emissions from Solvent Metal Cleaning

This rule amendment required specific vapor pressure limits on solvents used in cold cleaning operations to reduce the rate of evaporation of cold cleaning solvents to the atmosphere. This actions is part of the Kansas City **Ozone** Maintenance Plan.

10 CSR 10-6.110 Submission of Emission Data, Emission Fees and Process Information

This rule amendment established emission and service fees for Missouri facilities as required annually by 643.070 and 643.079, RSMo.

10 CSR 10-6.050 Start-Up, Shutdown and Malfunction Conditions

This rule amendment adopted regulatory language to clarify what constitutes a malfunction, start-up or shutdown condition. It also determines the reporting requirements for each condition.

10 CSR 10-6.280 Compliance Monitoring Usage

This rule amendment corrected the monitoring method reference in the rule language.

State Implementation Plan/ Air Quality Plans

The department's Air Pollution Control Program submits rules to the **Missouri Air Conservation Commission** and writes the **State Implementation Plan** (**SIP**) and air quality plans that indicate how Missouri will achieve and maintain the federal standards for **ozone** and other pollutants.

The **SIP** is the primary method for achieving the **National Ambient Air Quality Standards** for compliance with the Clean Air Act. Distinct air quality plans are developed for specific air pollutants. Whenever concentrations of one of these pollutants exceed federal standards, a plan is developed to bring the area into compliance. Plan development includes a new inventory of emission levels, computer modeling of emissions' sources and the effects of emission sources, control strategies and regulatory requirements or rules.

Another type of air quality plan, called a **State Implementation Plan**, also involves an emission inventory, controls and rules, but addresses emission source types as well as specific pollutants.

The **Missouri Air Conservation Commission** adopted the following three plan actions in 2001:

St. Louis Attainment Demonstration Plan – St. Louis *

This plan action came as the result of an Aug.30, 2000, U.S. Court of Appeals decision extending the compliance date for the Oxides of Nitrogen **SIP** call from 2003 to 2004. Because this action could have changed the proposed **attainment** date extension for St. Louis from 2003 to 2004, the department performed an analysis at the request of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to evaluate the potential impact of this action on the **Attainment** Demonstration. The analysis indicated that St. Louis would be able to attain the one-hour **ozone** standard in 2004. The MACC adopted this plan action on Feb. 26, 2001 during a special telephone conference meeting.

St. Joseph Light & Power SO_2 Attainment Plan – St. Joseph *

This plan action established a consent agreement between the St. Joseph Light & Power Company and Missouri to avoid a SO_2 **nonattainment** designation. MACC adopted the plan on March 29, 2001. All parties to the agreement have signed it.

Springfield City Utilities SO_2 Consent Agreement – Springfield *

This plan action established a SO_2 control strategy. All parties have signed the control strategy except the U.S. Court of Appeals. MACC adopted the control strategy Dec. 6, 2001. The strategy will be presented to the Court for final execution.

*These plans are part of the Missouri **State Implementation Plan.**